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tinct groups such as the documentary materials suggest. For example, "berkshires" and apprentices in the iron molding industry formed distinct classes of workers. Historically they represented separate groups and were so classified by journeymen and by employers. In practice, at least in some localities, they were hopelessly confused. It appears that, in such cases, there was little if any distinction from the point of view of the "purpose of employment," in the supervision exercised by journeymen, or as to the opportunities of each to learn the trade. "Bucks" were sometimes counted when checking up the number allowed under apprentice rules, while the service rendered by the son who as an apprentice was taught the trade by his father was not different from that performed by the "berkshire" serving another journeyman. At times this breakdown of the two systems seems to have been more or less general. Is it possible that when the helper expected promotion and hoped ultimately to gain entrance to the trade and to command the standard rate, that the helper system was regarded not only as a method whereby journeymen obtained unskilled service, but also as a means of recruiting the trade? In such cases the "purpose of employment" of the two classes of service did not differ greatly in actual practice, and the "essential difference" between the systems became somewhat obscure.

To what extent does the helper system exist in modern industry? Since the helper served a "skilled journeyman" and the apprentice was also taught by the mechanic, both of these systems have declined with the passing of this skilled worker. In the machinist's industry, where the helper has been "of the greatest concern" to the union, few helpers and still fewer apprentices are found. Workers are engaged to perform specific tasks. They are termed machinists, are paid the standard rate for their class, and are accepted by the union. An "industry" has supplanted a "trade."

This monograph is by far the best study made of the subject and is in every way a substantial piece of work.

JAMES M. MOTLEY.

*Brown University.*

*Studies in Vocational Diseases.* I. *The Health of Garment Workers*, by J. W. SCHERESCHEWSKY. II. *The Hygienic Conditions of Illumination in Workshops of the Women's Garment Industry*, by J. W. SCHERESCHEWSKY and D. H. TUCK. Public Health Bulletin No. 71. (Washington: U. S. Public Health Service. May, 1915. Pp. 224; plates, charts. \$0.40.)

This report is of the usual bulletin size, with a detailed-table of contents, a brief introduction, extensive tables of various findings, including two large infolds, a number of half-tone illustrations, many charts, and a number of extensive and carefully prepared appendixes. Summaries, conclusions, and recommendations are carefully made and easy to find. There is no index.

Part I comprises the first 103 pages and represents a large amount of carefully compiled statistical matter covering practically all phases of personal health data. The data collected have been greatly condensed, so that a minimum of space is used and much time is saved to the reader. The methods of inquiry adopted appear exemplary. The research was undertaken in a field of industry in which no *occupational diseases* have been recognized, but in which *diseases partly occupational* are very common. The author has characterized workers at different trade-processes according to their physical defects and complaints. As a class, garment workers show only about 2 per cent free from defects, with tuberculosis the most serious disease, and its prevalence among males three times as common as among females—the rate among males being ten times as common as among soldiers in the federal army. Low wages, housing, improper work postures, sedentary and indoor work, are among the chief causes. The average earnings of female garment workers is \$7.25 per week, “a sum insufficient for complete economic independence in a city the size of New York.” Defective vision of both eyes occurred to the extent of 57 per cent, of which 11.7 per cent wore glasses, and of these only about 20 per cent had the defect wholly corrected by the glasses worn! *Pyorrhea alveolaris* was found present in 25.7 per cent of males and 16.7 per cent of females. Many similarly striking findings are brought out. Contrary to expectations, excessive dryness of the atmosphere which so largely obtains in factory workrooms, offices, etc., in general, appears not to be a factor in the garment trades. Dust and “fly” are emphasized as a hazard, but no accurate determinations of the same were made. Recommendations are comprehensive and lay special stress upon personal hygiene, physical examinations and “prophylaxis resulting from an ingrained knowledge . . . from a public school education.”

Part II, with tables and appendixes, comprises 119 pages, devoted to a careful analysis of the conditions of illumination in a

group of 39 workshops containing 45 workrooms, the illumination being determined upon the working planes in connection with 8 trade-processes. The principles underlying natural and artificial illumination are stated and illustrated, after which the details of the investigation, with elaborate charts and illustrations, are given. In general, departures from correct principles in illumination were present in a little over half of the working planes measured. The raising of the minimum standards for the different factors in illumination is another commendable conclusion, and in keeping with the contentions of illuminating engineers and the recent discoveries in artificial lighting. One appendix gives a striking example of the effects of rearranging the work planes in a workshop in which, previously, daylight illumination was less than 1 foot-candle over about  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the floor space, whereas, after rearrangement, it was at least 5 foot-candles over all, and, further, showed presence of a considerable area of unused floor space. This part of the book might well be taken in conjunction with the rather extensive First Report of the Departmental Committee on Lighting in Factories and Workshops, issued by the Home Office of Great Britain (1915, 3 vols.).

Shereschewsky and Tuck's work is very opportune in the progress of the development of the greater conservation of energies in this country through proper industrial hygiene.

EMERY R. HAYHURST.

*Women in Modern Industry.* By B. L. HUTCHINS. (London: G. Bell and Sons, Ltd.; New York: The Macmillan Company. 1915. Pp. xix, 315. \$1.25.)

A volume on women in industry by the woman who has written the history of factory legislation in England will be welcomed by those interested in problems connected with the employment of women. The scope of this new book by Miss Hutchins is not very accurately described by the title. It is confined quite definitely to a study of the effect of the "industrial revolution" upon women's work (using the words "industrial revolution" in their "broader sense, not as an event of the late eighteenth century but as a continuous process still actively at work") and to the study of the relation of women to the trade union movement. The book also contains a brief but scholarly summary of the history of the employment of women in England before the Industrial Revolution. There are many controversial points connected with the effects of